Vol. XXXIII No. 10,133.

THE PANIC RENEWED.

SUSPENSION OF GOVERNMENT BANKERS. WALL-ST. LOSES HEART.

CONFIDENCE FOLLOWED BY DEPRESSION-SECURI-TIES OF ALL KINDS GO BEGGING-THE CLEARING-HOUSE CERTIFICATES ALL TAKEN-THE GOLD ROOM OPENED-OVER NINE MILLION BONDS PUR-CHASED IN THREE DAYS-AN ENORMOUS DE-MAND FROM THE COUNTRY FOR LOANS FROM CITY BANKS-THE SAVINGS BANKS STILL UN-SHAKEN-AN EFFORT MADE TO THROW THE UNION TRUST COMPANY INTO BANKBUPTCY-EFFECT UPON THE RAILROADS.

The good effect of the closing of the Stock Exchange on Saturday, the united action of the banks in issuing the ten million loan certificates, and the decision of the Government to purchase to an unlimited extent the fivetwenty bonds, continued until yesterday morning. But the Loan Certificates being wholly taken, a large amount of bonds having been converted into greenbacks which were instantly absorbed, and an unprecedented demand from the country banks having been made for the return of the immense loans to the city banks, an uneasy feeling began to prevail about noon, and runs were made on one or two houses and several banks. About three o'clock this anxiety was increased, and the panic renewed by the failure of the banking house of Henry Clews & Co., which after paying out \$1,200,000, and unable to realize on its mercantile paper, had its checks dishonored by the Fourth National Bank, and immediately closed its doors.

The effect on the public was instantaneously depressing, and a renewal of the excitement of Saturday followed. The agitation, however, was confined wholly to the outside public, who knew only superficially of Henry Clews & Co. as doing a large business and as the lately announced fiscal agents of the Government; it did not extend to the better informed financiers. At the Fifth Avenue Hotel the noisy crowd of small brokers and clerks and a few more prominent but not important men gathered and noisily discussed the financial aspect of the failure of the political bankers. At various clubs, where more substantial men met, the wiser and weightier opinions seemed to be that the failure was most to be regretted because of the unfortunate revival of the fears of a general

WALL-ST. SHROUDED IN GLOOM. CONFIDENCE GIVES PLACE TO DISTRUST-FINANCIERS

AFRAID TO OPEN THE STOCK EXCHANGE-IR-REGULAR SALES-THE CLEARING-HOUSE CER-TIFICATES ALL TAKEN.

Wall-st. was quiet yesterday morning; but it proved before night to be the calm that invariably precedes the storm. There were no crowds in the street, at least none such as Saturday witnessed; nothing of the confusion which has served in the two or three days just past to accelerate and increase the panic. But underneath this apparent security there was lurking a great danger, which may yet precipitate a universal disaster.

Men went to bed Monday night confident that the worst was over; they rose yesterday morning still assured of the stability of the banks. The latest foreign advices helped to increase this confideace, for they spoke of no failures, though of some distrust. The confidence of the Clearing-house Committee had inspired confidence everywhere. Men felt that only the rotten concerns which had dealt in railway securities and the parasites who had fed on the Government favors must go by the board. It was known early that the \$10,000,000 loan ecrip issued by the Clearing-house had been quickly absorbed; but it was also known that the Committee, still strong and confident, was ready to issue larger amounts if required. Still the impracticability of the \$10,000,000 loan, which soon became apparent, served at first to depress the street and influence the banks disastrously. The knowledge, too, that \$9,271,350 of bonds had been bought, and that the greenbacks paid for them had been quickly absorbed, as well as the futile effort to throw the Union Trust Company into bankruptcy, was in greater degree depressing. The stock quotations in the street were better in every instance than they had been at the close of Saturday's operations on Exchange, and indeed better than they were when the great break began on Friday morning. But still they were not so high as people had anticipated and the "bulls" had hoped. The savings banks officials were in good spirits, and few runs were reported on these institutions. The largest savings banks had paid out only insignificant amounts. Several of the stronger had even declined to take advantage of the clause in their charters which allows them to refuse payment of drafts on their institutions except after the 30 or 60 days' notice. In the Gold Room the price of gold was placed at 112, a rate much lower than was expected to be established, and settlements were easy. But everywhere all securities went begging, and there was little comfort to be had from the fact that the stock gamblers were quiet. The Stock Exchange remained closed, and this indication of common sense on the part of the brokers was encouraging, and there were many other circumstances that tended to make yesterday morning bright and cheerful, and the prospect for the future encouraging. The reports from the Union Trust Company direct were much more favorable. It was declared that the suspension had been needless, and the directors were denounced as senseless. But the receiver stated, wherever he could be heard and heeded, that everything good could be said of the Trust Company, and that all that was favorably said of it would be fulfilled. The stock brokers were much relieved by Jay Gould's settlements through his brokers of a large number of shares of stock at reasonable rates, which bankrupted nobody and relieved everybody

But while all this cheerful outside appearance of the crisis which had seemed to be impending encouraged people to hope that the panic was over, there were events occurring that showed how futile was the hope. Early in the morning reports of the suspenaion of banks began to come in from all parts of the country. This news did not reach the general publie until the afternoon, but the bankers and brokers were early advised of it and warned by the telegrams. The aggregate of country demands on the banks of this city is said to have been \$200,000,000. Such a demand was unprecedented, and could not be met. Upon many of the bankers a run was secretly begun. The crowds in "the street" knew nothing of the impending disastereaw nothing of that which was undermining and destroying. Toward noon it was whispered that a run was making upon Henry Clews & Co. The run on the company was not made known to the public until at 2:30 p. m., when the doors of the bank were

suddenly closed in the faces of the crowd without. It is asserted that the firm paid out during the morning nearly \$1,000,000 on demand, and then west about the street with mercantile paper endes oring to raise more funds; but his offer, or

rather entreaty, to be allowed to pay two per cent a day-730 per cent a year-for advances upon good mercantile paper were unhecoed. Foiled in every legitimate effort to raise money, without hope of further aid from the Government, he closed his doors at 21 o'clock.

The result of the suspension of a house which had speculated so largely and been otherwise prominent could not but be depressing. The excitement was renewed and increased by this disaster, and at once there were general croakings heard as on Saturday and Sunday. Senseless confusion, wild speculation, absurd proposals, ominous prophecies-these swelled the clamor raised by a mob of small brokers and their clerks congregated at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening. The prospects for this morning are bright, but they do not seem as gloomy as the croakers tried to make them appear. It cannot be said that the actual financial situation in New-York warrants this depression. After the failure of Clews & Co. was announced the city was flooded with a great many rumors, involving the credit of such houses as George Opdyke & Co., Vermilye & Co., Howes & Macy, and others. But these were no sooner started than they were depied, and finally the truth being tracked down, resolved itself into the single fact that Henry Clews & Co. alone had suspended.

A GOVERNMENT BANKER'S DOWNFALL.

SUSPENSION OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.-THEIR CHECKS THROWN OUT BY THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK

-TREASURY ACCOMMODATIONS UNAVAILING. A few minutes after 2 p. m., a Tribune reporter was informed by a bank president that Henry Clews & Co. had had a large amount of securities thrown back upon their hands, and would be compelled to The reporter at once visited the Fourth National Bank, which has acted for Henry Clews & Co. in the Clearing-House, to learn the truth of the report. He was there informed that the bank had carried \$160,000 in checks on Clews & Co., through Monday, but yesterday additional checks came in to the amount of \$137,000. The firm had no funds in bank to take up these checks, and though they offered securities of various kinds the bank officers did not feel justified in accepting them and taking up the checks. Mr. Clews had been closeted with Mr. Calhonn, the President, during the greater part of the day, using every means of persuasion in his power to prevail upon the President to take up his checks. This was without avail, and about 2 p. m. the checks were thrown back upon Clews & Co., and their suspension became inevitable.

The reporter then went to the office of Clews & Co., expecting to find it closed, but it was still open and business was apparently proceeding as usual; but while the reporter was standing in the countingroom a check was presented to the paying teller which was returned by him to the person presenting it. Soon afterward another check was presented and met the same fate. At this moment Mr. Clews passed from his private office into the countingroom, and the reporter accosted him:

Reporter-I hear the statement made that you are about to suspend. Is it correct?

Mr. Clews-It is not. Reporter-What is the meaning of the return of

checks unpaid? Mr. Clews-I can't tell you what it means.

Mr. Clews then went out and walked up Wall-st. It was supposed by some that he had gone to make another effort to obtain funds; by others that he was simply getting out of the way before the announcement of his failure should be made public. In a few moments-at 2:45-the doors were closed, and it was known that Henry Clews & Co. had suspended payment. The house was formerly known as Livermore, Clews & Co., and in 1865 became Henry Clews & Co. L. S. Fowler is the second member of the firm.

In an instant a crowd collected. The news seemed to spread like the wind. A number of dapper young messengers bounced into the doorways, unmindful of the crowd and seemingly intent only on reaching the teller's desk before the windows were closed at 3 p. m. "Quite a crowd," said one to a bystander. 'What's the matter ?" "Matter? Clews has suspended!" Each messenger blew a long whistle and took from his pocket a heavily laden deposit book. "Wanted to deposit these," said one, 'but I guess we can wait." In and through the rooms and doorways, the crowd thronged, lounging on the handsomely-cushioned sofas, and stretching their legs across the black walnut desks. One old gentleman became the center of an interested group in the reception room by his lively denunciation of the newly-broken banker. "I had Government bonds," said he, " and Clews persuaded me to change them for Alabama Railway bonds. He has been dabbling too much in these rotten carpet-bag securities, and so I am in for it." He was somewhat violent in his gesticulations and loud in his language, and an affable friend of the firm soon persuaded him to withdraw.

Henry Clews appeared at the bank soon after his walk, flushed and excited. He made no reply to the reporter who accosted him, but strode rapidly through the outer rooms to his room in the rear of the glass-cased counting-room. Here he remained for some time, and then again plunged into the crowd and was seen pushing through the busy groups in Wall-st., intent apparently on his own thoughts. In the mean time the business, such as it was, of the banking house of Henry Clews & Co. was left to the bewildered clerks, who peered through the closed windows upon the curious crowd in seeming doubt as to whether they should open the windows and resume on their own account or not. Mr. Greenough the managing clerk, busied himself as far as he could, in settling the accounts of the day, but even he had the bewildered air common to them all. Do you think you will pay to-morrow ?" asked one of the check-holders, who had come in half an hour too late. "Pay to-morrow?" repeated the wretched clerk with an abstracted air; "pay t Oh, yes, we are expecting remittances every moment." the substantial men who came in to condole with the afflicted firm were Henry G. Stebbins, John Hoey and others, but they were unable to afford much consolation, and soon withdrew. At about 4 o'clock policemen cleared the halls and took up their positions at the front door.

GOVERNMENT FAVORS RECEIVED. On Saturday morning when it was announced that the Treasury would purchase 10,000,000 of bonds the Union Trust Company could not obtain any greenbacks until 12 o'clock, but it is stated that at 16 o'clock Henry Clews & Co. received large packages of greenbacks from the Sub-Treasury, which were being opened in their office at that hour. Whether this was for money, paid for purchases of bonds of Henry Clews & Co.

"OVERBORNE BY A SCARCITY OF GREENBACKS." The managing clerk, Mr. Greenough, who has been familiar with the books and details of, the business for several years, made the following informal statement to a TRIBUNE reporter: There has been, Sir, for four days steady, uninterrupted run upon us. We have paid out all our available currency and find ourselves to-day at the end of all our available money. We could simply pay no more, and we closed our doors." Q. What amount do you think you paid out in that time? A. A million and a quarter in green backs. We had no banks to back us, although we

bank, and we could not stand it. Q. Was the suspension occasioned at all by railway investment or speculation ! A. Not at all : we had made none; we were simply overborne by the scarcity of greenbacks; we have ample securities to meet every liability, but the securities are not avail

have all the duties and responsibities of a national

Q. What is the character of these securities ! A

Mercantile paper largely, and merchandise in store for the house; stock, too, of the Burlington, Grand Rapids and Minnesota Railroad, which earns a million and a half yearly, and miscellaneous stocks.

Q. And to these are to be added the personal assets of the firm ? A. The firm consists of Henry Clews and T. S. Fowler, and I think their personal assets are all included in the firm.

Q. Did you have an account with the Bank of the Commonwealth ? We had a small account—a very

small account there. Q. What precipitated the failure to-day ? A. Our Clearing-house checks came in on us all in a bunch, and we had nothing but these unavailable assets to answer with. We had placed a number of them in the hands of the Fourth National, the bank which clears for us, the day before, and when Mr. Clews went to them to-day to ask for further accommodation on equally ample security, they declared they could no longer run the risk. Mr. Clews was there all the morning, but the bank firmly persisted, and when our checks were returned we could do only one

thing-close the doors. Q. What was the amount coming against you through the Clearing-house to-day f A. A hundred

and sixty thousand dollars. Q. Have you any prospect of reopening ! A Heaven only knows! Our securities would be more than enough to set us right in ordinary times. When the money market improves we may resume. Q. What amount of depositors' balances remain

on hand ? A. It is impossible to say until the books are fully searched-impossible even to make an approximate estimate.

Q. Can you say what prominent firms have had large balances with you? A. That I do not feel at

THE LONDON BRANCH.

Many inquiries were made as to the effect the suspension of Henry Clews & Co. would have upon the house of Clews, Habicht & Co., the London branch. Clews, Habicht & Co. are the fiscal agents of the State Department for Europe, and although the amount passing through the house from the State Department is not large, it is sufficiently so to cause considerable inconvenience for a short time if the firm suspends. To all inquiries made of the employés conversant with the details of the business of the Wall-st. house they replied that they could not tell how far the suspension would affect the London house, and that they did not think any decision had been made in the matter.

CORRESPONDENTS OF THE FIRM.

NATIONAL AND 8	STATE BANKS.
Name.	Place. Capital.
Merch'is Loan & Trust Co	Willimantic, Conn. \$100,000
Engineer Rank Reanch	Georgetown, Del., 120 dear
Bank of Smyrna	Smyrna, Del 100,000
State Street Savings Bank	Chicago, Ill 100,000
Bank of Paoli	Paoli, Ind 50,000
First National Bank	Boone, Iowa 50,000
Union Savings Bank	Cedar Rapids, Iowa 225,000
First National Bank	Grinnell, Iowa 150,000
National Savings Bank	Waterloo, Iowa 200,000
First National Bank	Webster City, Iowa 50,000
Osage City Savings Bank	Osage City, Kansas 50,000
State Bank	Bay City, Mich \$100,000
People's Savings Bank	Detroit, Mich 60,000
Citizens' Bank	Marquette, Mich
Canton Savings Bank	Canton, Mo 100,000
Hunterdon Co. Nat'l Bank	
Merch. & Clerks' Sav'gs B'k	
Butler Savings Bank	
Dime Savings Bank	
Tamaqua Bank & Trust Co	
Casement Savings Bank	Union City, Pa 25,000
Warren Savings Bank	Warren, Pa 12,500
National Exchange Bank	Newport, R. L 100,000
National Bank	
PRIVATE B.	ANKERS.

D. D. Stark & Co., Fayetteville, Ark.
Bank of San Diego, San Diego, Gal.
Evans Banking Institution, Evans, Col.
Wh. Yale Beach, New-Haven, Conn.
H. B. Glover, Newton, Conn.
Mm. Yale Beach, Wallingford, Conn.
Squier & Root, Washington, D. C.
Geo, C. Smith & Bro, Chicago, Ill.
Avon Exchange Bank, Avon. Ill.
Cross, Carlin & Co., Jerseyville, Ill.
People's Bank, Kansas, Ill.
Beach, Davis & Co., Jitchfield, Ill.
Mason City Bank, Mason City, Ill.
J. B. Massey, Mason City, Ill.
J. E. Massey, Mason City, Ill.
German Savings Bank, Peeria, Ill.
Sheffield, Hutchinson, & Co., Waverly, Ill.
R. Fow & Co., Angola, Ind.
Farmer's Bank, Covington, Ind.
D. E. Snyder & Co., Indanapolis, Ind.
J. C. Albert, Paoli, Ind.
People's Bank, Portland, Ind.
Hyatt, Levings, & Co., Washington, Ind.
W. L. Redmond & Co., Bellevue, Iowa.
Joseph Kelso, Bellevue, Iowa.
Bent & Cottrell, Clarence, Iowa. W. L. Redmond & Co., Benevue, 16 wa.

Griffith & Deal, Carroll, Iowa.

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Bent & Cottrell, Clarence, Iowa.

Franklin County Bank, Hampton, Iowa.

Buchanan County Bank, Independence, Iowa.

Farmers' and Traders' Bank, Leon, Iowa.

Clark & Ford, Magnolia, Iowa.

B. H. Beckett, Northwood, Iowa.

Worth County Bank, Northwood, Iowa.

A. L. Bartholomew & Co., Preston, Iowa.

Lovett & Co., Sabula, Iowa.

O. L. Thompson, Wyoming, Iowa.

Citzens' Bank, North Topeka, Kan.

J. L. & Z. H. Levy, New-Orleans, Ia.

J. B. Brown & Sons, Portland, Mc.

Wm. E. Wood, Portland, Mc.

Merchants' Loan and Savings Institution, Clear

Spring, Md.

Appleman & Co., Hagerstown, Md.

Rock of Denosit, Boston, Mass.

Merchants' Loan and Savings Institution, Clear Spring, Md.
Appleman & Co., Hagerstown, Md.
Bank of Deposit. Boston, Mass.
Matthew Bolles & Co., Boston, Mass.
F. A. Hawley & Co., Boston, Mass.
F. W. Anderson & Co., Springfield, Mass.
People's Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich.
W. W. Carpenter, Benton Harbor, Mich.
B. H. Lawson, Brighton, Mich.
W. H. Streeter & Bro., Calumet, Mich.
Eaton County Bank, Eaton Rapids, Mich.
Nathan Kenyon, Holland, Mich.
Hubbardstown Exchange Bank, Hubbardstown, Mich.
Humboldt Bank, Humboldt, Mich.
R. G. Hart & Co., Lapeer, Mich.
F. Blackman, Luddington, Mich. Hubbardstown Exchange Bank, Hubbardstown Humboldt Bank, Humboldt, Mich.
R. G. Hart & Co., Lapeer, Mich.
F. Blackman, Ludington, Mich.
Chas. Secor & Co., Manstee, Mich.
Lowe, Smead & Co., Mason, Mich.
Occana County Bank, Pentwater, Mich.
Lee & Goodel, Saranne, Mich.
H. Whiting & Son, Bt. Clair, Mich.
H. B. Spaulding & Co., Wilhiamstown, Mich.
F. Blackman, Whitenail, Mich.
Bank of St. Charles, St. Charles, Minn.
Bank of St. Charles, St. Charles, Minn.
Winona Deposit Bank, Winona, Minn.
Meridian Savings Association, Meridian, Miss.
Comstock & Millen, Albany, Mo.
Curry & Kirty, Jeflerson City, Mo.
Smith & Hinton, Falls City, Nob.
C. S. Keim & Co., Falls City, Nob.
State Savings Bank, Trenton, N. J.
Evert Evertson, Albany, N. Y.
Thomas Squires & Son, Albany, N. Y.
Thomas Squires & Son, Albany, N. Y.
W. H. Seward & Co., Aburn, N. Y.
Geo. W. Hailock, Bath, N. Y.
G. W. Warren & Co., Cape Vincent, N. Y.
L. J. Wilkin, Dundee, N. Y.
H. J. Miner & Co., Dunkirk, N. Y.
O. F. Thompson, Granville, N. Y.
A. M. Helden, Hoñeoye Falis, N. Y.
S. B. Gavitt, Lyons, N. Y.
C. C. Huggius, Marion, N. Y.
G. W. Gilford & Co., Mayville, N. Y.
Andrew K. Smith, Prattaburgh, N. Y.
Bank of Pike, Pike, N. Y.
Andrew K. Smith, Prattaburgh, N. Y.
Rochester Loan and Trust Co., Rochester, N. Y.
L. J. Sheriel & Bon, Newburgh, N. Y.
Rochester Loan and Trust Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Leiand, Chamberlain & Co., Springville, N. Y.
Leind, Chamberlain & Co., Springville, N. Y.
Neber & Calder, Trov. N. Y. M. Sheloon & Co., Sherinan, N. Y.
Leland. Chamberiain & Co., Springville, N. Y.
Trust and Deposit Co., Syracuse, N. Y.
H. G. Burietch & Bro., Ticonderoga, N. Y.
Neher & Calder, Troy, N. Y.
Tillinghast & Co., Troy, N. Y.
Tillinghast & Co., Troy, N. Y.
T. O. Grannis & Co., Utica, N. Y.
Hoyt & Lewis, Wellsville, N. Y.
John F. Oliver, Alliance, Ohio.
Citizens' Bank, Ashland, Ohio.
Citizens' Bank, Ashland, Ohio.
C. B. Hale & Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
Citizens' Bank, Dayton, Ohio.
Savings and Loan Association, Garrettsville, Ohio,
Jas. L. Morgan, Geneva, Ohio.
H. Davis, Laus, Ohio.
Commercial Bank, Martin's Ferry, Ohio.
H. Groby & Co., Miamisburg, Ohio.
Exchange Bank, Newton Falls, Ohio.
Bank of North Lewisburg, North Lewisburg, Ohio.
Ravenna Savings and Loan Association, Ravenna,
Ohio.
W. H. H. Dye & Son, Troy, Ohio.

Ravenna Savings and Lean Association, Rav
Ohio.

W. H. H. Dye & Son, Troy, Ohio,
Freeman & Hunt, Warren, Ohio,
Emmit, Jones & Co., Waveriery, Ohio,
Emmit, Jones & Co., Waveriery, Ohio,
Western Reserve Bank, West Salem, Ohio,
Monroe County Bank, West Salem, Ohio,
T. Melion & Sons, Pittsburgh, Penn.
Band, McLean & Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.
Diamond Savings Bank, Alleghany City, Penn.
Wm. Maber, Blairsville, Penn.
Frankin County Bank, Chambersburg, Penn.
G. A. Torrence & Co., Conneisville, Penn.
Keim & Ljvingood, Eik Liek, Penn.
Maher, Hell, Reed & Co., Freeport, Penn.
S. B. Chase & Co., Great Bend, Penn.
City Bank, Harrisburg, Penn.
Unitot Bank of Huntingdon, Huntingdon, Pean.
Esteman & Rathorn, Lascaster, Penn.
D. P. Locher & Son, Lancaster, Penn.
Kuuffman & Co., Minersville, Penn.

G. S. Barker & Co., New-Brighton, Penn. S. B. Chase & Co., New-Milford, Penn. J. S. Little, Nicholson, Penn. Pleasantiville Bank, Pleasantiville, Penn. Hoff & Milholland, Reading, Penn. Chas. Hoff & Milholland, Reading, Penn.
Hoff & Milholland, Reading, Penn.
Chas, A. Boone, Shickshinuy, Penn.
M. A. Saanver & Co., Somerset, Penn.
Sebell & Kinnel, Somerset, Peun.
Monroe County Bank, Strondsburg, Penn.
People's Savings Bank, Titusville, Penn.
Roberts & Co., Titusville, Penn.
Casement Savings Bank, Union City, Penn.
E. D. Haines & Co., Westchester, Penn.
Temperanceville Savings Bank, Wast Pittsburgh, Pen
Powell & Co., Williamsport, Penn.
Miners' Savings Bank, Wilsebarre, Penn.
J. B. Wood, Flanagan & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.
A. C. Kantman, Charleston, S. C.
Richland Savings Bank, Pulaski, Tenn.
Thomas McDaniel, Bennington, Vt.
Kanawha Valley Bank, Charleston, W. Va.
Borkeley Savings Bank, Martinsburg, W. Va.
Bank of Weilsburg, Wellsburg, W. Va.

PRESSURE UPON THE BANKS. CURRENCY EXCEEDINGLY SCARCE-DEMANDS FOR

LOANS POURING IN FROM THE COUNTRY-THE CROPS MUST BE MOVED.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE called, yesterday, upon the Presidents of many of the leading downtown banks to ascertain their views. The questions asked had reference chiefly to the demand for loans from city enstomers and the drain from banks out of town. The reporter found a marked difference between the banks doing business for the brokers and those transacting a strictly mercantile business. Money was scarce everywhere, and discounts could not readily be obtained. The best commercial paper was offered at two per cent a day, but the money could not be had.

OUTSIDE DEMAND FOR LOANS. W. K. Kitchen, President of the Park Bank, told the reporter that the calls on the bank were not very great from the city, as they paid large amounts only on certified checks from the Clearing-house, and the demand for loans was not so large as one might suppose. The demand from country banks, however, was simply enormous, and could not be met. The deposits in the city banks belonging to banks in the country amounted to a vast sum, which could not be raised in an hour. The banks haven't get it; they ought to have taken on Saturday the action which they took on Monday, and it was a great mistake that they failed to do so.

To a customer who called for a loan-We will let you have the money as soon as we can. Send around to your customers and make them pay up. This is a good time to collect in money,

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD NOT AFFECTED. Geo. S. Coe, President of the American Exchange Bank, said that his institution was not a brokers' bank, and the demands for loans from merchants were not greater than usual. The commercial world was not affected in the least as yet, and he saw no reason why they need be. The out-of-town demand for money is always large at this season of the year, but is larger now than usual owing to the panic. Their deposits are small in proportion to their capital, and they are meeting demands from all sources He looked upon the trouble; as a stock-brokers' affair which need not troubln outsiders. The stock gamblers, he said, were drawing money from the banks, and stood ready with it in their pockets to buy up stocks whenever they could put them down low enough.

MONEY NEEDED FOR MOVING CROPS. John E. Williams, President of the Metropolitan Bank, told the reporter that they did a strictly commercial business, and were not affected in any way by the panic. There was a great demand from out of town for money with which to move the crops. That was the cause of the trouble. "Our wealth in grain made us poor in currency, and when Jay Cooke's failure created a sudden call for money in Wall-st. it was n't in the city. The wheat crop was never so large nor the foreign demand so good." Every one was in a hurry to get his crop to the sea, and his bank sent out \$100,000 a day for five or six weeks. The demand had somewhat increased, and some of the country bankers had gone wild. One man was in a day or two ago who had \$70,000 on deposit and \$40,000 in greenbacks in his pockets, and still wanted to get a discount. Mr. Williams told him to go home and cool off. The national currency, Mr. Williams said, is all out of the city; there is probably not more than \$1,000,000, and perhaps not more than half a million in the banks. If they had all been paying out gold they would have been compelled to suspend. The great trouble was caused by the large amounts of worthless railroad bonds and stocks forced on the market by false representations. A JUBILANT BANK.

At the Fourth National Bank the aspect of things had greatly changed since Monday. There were few persons at the paying teller's desk, but there was a long line of depositors at the window of the receiving teller reaching half around the bank. At 3 o'clock the line had not been shortened, and half an hour later it numbered 26. Mr. Lane, the eashier, told the reporter that they had found themselves a creditor bank at the Clearing-house, and were feeling quite jubilant over it. Heretofore they had been on the debtor side. The worst of the trouble, he thought, was over; there would still be ruin among the bankers, but the trouble of the banks, he thought, was over.

After the suspension of Henry Clews & Co. a report was circulated on the street that the Fourth National Bank had suspended. The reporter returned, and was told that the report had probably arisen from their refusal to clear for Henry Clews & Co., but that the situation was unchanged since the former visit. The cashier pointed to the line of depositors, as if this were a sufficient answer to all questions of their solvency.

A THRUST AT BROKERS' BANKS. W. H. Scott, President of the Hanover National Bank, said that they kept no brokers' accounts, and there was no unusual city demand, while the number of their depositors had largely increased since the panic began. Demands from the country were pouring in, and could not be met; there was not currency enough in the city to meet them. He had no fears for the banks which did a strictly banking business; the bankers who dealt in stocks would probably have to go down before things became set-

BROKERS MAKING SETTLEMENTS. F. D. Tappan, President of the Gallatin National

Bank, said that the demand for loans was light. The brokers seemed to be settling up their affairs, exchanging stocks, and getting rid of collaterals rather than incurring new obligations. There was a process of liquidation going on all around. They had no correspondents except in Philadelphia, and the out-of-town demand was limited to that city, but the demand from there was heavy.

NO UNUSUAL CITY DEMAND. The reporter found everything quiet at the Continental National Bank. T. G. S. Flint said that a report had been telegraphed all over the country on Saturday that the bank had suspended; and the result was that their out-of-town customers were calling in their deposits. There had been a tremendous run by letter and telegraph all day Monday and yesterday, and they did not know what was the cause until yesterday. They had responded to all calls, and unless there were a change within a few days they would liquidate their entire out-of-town indebtedness. The false report was circulated in the country, and there had been no unusual city demand. He could not say how much harm the rumor had caused them, but it had certainly been injurious to their customers and to many from whom they had been compelled to call in loans.

THE GREAT EXCHANGES. BROKERS IN A QUANDARY-A SUGGESTION TO CLOSE

THE STOCK EXCHANGE UNTIL JANUARY. The popular theory favored the closing of the Exchange until a normal condition of affairs could be reached. How this was to be accomplished was ex- Mr. McCulloch replied that he could see no reason

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1873.-TRIPLE SHEET. plained in various ways. The majority, however, desired to have nothing done until the money market could react, so as to enable dealers to negotiate their securities at something like what they had paid for them. The fear most generally expressed was substantially this: If the Stock Exchange transacted business there would be a formal and instantaneous demand for the loans now outstanding. The brokers would be compelled to respond, or be officially reported as suspended. If they should respond, the chances were that the banks and capitalists would refuse to lend money upon the securities which were most extensively carried, and used as collaterals by the dealers. The worse results than had yet befallen Wall-st.

Some brokers went so far as to recommend that the Exchange should be closed until January, 1874. The Stock Exchange Committee of ference were again closeted with the Clearing-house Committee of the banks, and tee recommended that the Exchange should not be opened until further notice. A member of the Stock Exchange Committee said that this course was pursned for the reason that the banks were not thought to be sufficiently settled to render it safe to resume business after the excitement of the last few days. The Committee will meet again this morning. It is understood that they will appoint a sub-committee to devise a basis of settlement between members.

Those members who are disposed to settle, and who have the means, are making private arrangements. It is understood that at least 100,000 shares of stock have been privately settled. Osborn & Chapin (Jay Gould's brokers) report that they have managed, by means of due-bills, "pairing off," and settling on a basis, to arrange about 15,000 shares. A speculator, with an eye to business, engaged a room at No. 48 Broad-st., and displaying a show-card with the inscription, "Independent Board Rooms," invited stock operators and others to contribute \$5 each and avail themselves of its advantages while the Exchange was closed. No one, however, has done so as yet, but the proprietor expects great things to-day. As there is a rule of the Stock Exchange which prohibits transactions of members at other Exchanges, it is not likely that responsible dealers will care to go there.

A group of several hundred men congregated in front of Delmonico's, and opened a market which resulted in the sale of considerable stock. It is reported that about 4,500 shares of Rock Island bave been purchased on the street and privately in lots of from five to 100 shares, and been transferred to investors who purpose to take the stock out of the The Senator said that he was not authorized to

STREET QUOTATIONS.

The following are the street quotations for stocks: 12 m.-Central, 93, 94; Erie, 53; Lake Shore, 83, 84; C. C. and I. C., 22, 23; Western Union, 67, 70; Pacific, 342, 35, 12:10 p. m.—Union Pacific, 21, 22; Lake Shore, 80, 82; New-York Central and Hudson, 92, 93; Western Union, 65, 68; Erie, 532, 57; Pacific Mail, 34, 35; Ohio and Mississippi, 30, 31; North-West, 40, 45; Rock Island, 90, 91; C. C. and I. C., 22, 23; St. Paul Common, 36, 40; Wabash, 45,

1:40 p. m.-Central, 92; Lake Shore, 81; Ohios, 29; Wabash, 45; Western Union, 66, 67; Rock Island, 88 1:55 p. m.-Wabash, 48, 45, 47; Union Pacific, 21, 201; Lake Shore, 82, 83; Central, 924, 93, 911; Western Unio 68, 70, 62, 64; Erie, 53; Ohio, 30, 32; Pacific Mail, 35, 36; Rock Island, 88, 89½; C. C. and I. C., 20, 19½ bid; St. Paul, 36 bid ; North-West, 45, 48 ; Harletn, 196, 110, 106.

2:30 p. m.-Lake Shore, 77, 79; Pacific Mail, 33, 35; Western Union, 65, 67; Rock Island, 88, 89; Hannibal and St. Joseph. 20 bid; Central, 201, 91; Union Pacific, 19 bid; Wabash, offered, 47; Hariem, 108 bid; Ohio and

Mississippi, 28, 30. 2:35 p. m.-Union Pacific, 22; Lake Shore, 84; Central, 22; Western Union, 64; Erie, 534; Onio, 324; Pacific Mail, 364; Bock Island, 90; Cleveland, Columbus and Indiana Central, 22 offered; St. Paul, 361; North-West,

48‡; Harlem, 106. 2:40 p. m.-Western Union, 634; Pacific Mail, 35; Central and Hudson, 89, 90; Lake Shore, 78, 79; North-West, 43, 45; Rock Island, 89, 90; St. Paul, 314, 34; Ohio and Mississippi, 28; Wabash, 43, 45; Harlem, 104, 106. Latest-Western Union, 63, 64; Pacific Mail, 34, 35; Central and Hudson, 89, 90; Erie, 51, 52; Rock Island, 88,

90; Southern, 774, 79; North-West, 42, 434; Cleveland, Columbus and Indiana Central, 20, 22; Wabash, 43, 45; Ohlo and Mississippi, 29, 30; Union Pacific, 193, 20; Har-

THE GOLD EXCHANGE OPEN.

The members of the Gold Exchange were called to order at 10 o'clock by the President, Mr. Morris, who made a brief address, congratulating them on the satisfactory manner in which business was trans acted on Monday, and on the improved condition of affairs in general. He exhorted them to be prudent and to avoid overtrading, after which he declared the Exchange open. His remarks were received with applause, and business then began without special excitement. Gold opened at 112, and at noon was quoted at 1112, closing at 1121 to 1121. The following is the business of the Gold Exchange Bank: Gross clearings, \$17,525,000; gold balance, \$440,000;

currency balance, \$530,135. Mr. Camp, the manager of the Clearing-house, said that all clearances were very satisfactorily made, and that there were no weak banks on the list. When asked in regard to the condition of affairs in general, he said that he did think, but knew, that the banks were all right. So far as they are concerned, he believed it would have been safe to have transacted business in the Stock Exchange yesterday, but the trouble was that many persons would not have thoughtso, and therefore he considered the closing for a day longer a prudent measure. Hs saw no reason why all excitement should not now die out, and affairs go on smoothly.

The following was the Clearing-house statement vesterday: Currency exchange, \$49,402,693 35; balance, \$4,283,355; gold exchange, \$839,736 81; balance, \$287,342 34.

Later in the day Mr. Camp said the Loan Committee had been busy issuing the temporary loan certificates, and that all these having been taken, a meeting of the Clearing-house Association had been called for this morning, at the Mechanics' Bank in Wall-st., to consider the advisability of issuing additional loan certificates. How many more of these certificates will be issued Mr. Camp did not know.

HUGH MCCULLOCH HOPEFUL. THE PANIC CAN BE STAYED IF THE PUBLIC WILL

TAKE COURAGE AND NOT LOSE FAITH.

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Hugh McCulloch, a nember of the London firm of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., was questioned, yesterday, by a reporter of THE TRIBUNE relative to the report that the fiscal agency of the Navy Department in Europe had been removed from the house of which he was a member. He replied that there was no truth in the rumor. In response to the inquiry whether or not the London house was much affected by the panic here, he said that the advices were of the most cheerful character. When he left London there was no suspicion that a financial revulsion was imminent here. There seemed to be more of a disposition to practice economy on the part of Americans. Crops are abundant, there is a demand for them abroad at good prices. and trade is prosperous. Under these circumstances there was no ground whatever for expecting a dis turbance in financial matters. Had he supposed that there was any likelihood of such a contingency he would have remained in London to attend to the business of the house there. He received his first intimation of any disturbance when the steamer reached Quarantine on Monday. He had scarcely recovered from the stunning effect of the unex-

pected news. He was asked whether he thought the present panic would become widespread and seriously affect the mercantile as well as the financial community.

why it should. The country was in good condition, if good crops and good prices for them could be taken as a criterion. Financial panies were always senseless. That of 1857, which caused such widespread ruin and for a time brought business to a complete stand-still, began with the failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company. There was no money to be had, and as a result there was a general suspension. Mr. Lucas, one of the richest men in St. Louis, worth \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000, failed because he could not raise \$100,000. When the panic subsided, it was found that there was actually no reason for it. So it would probably be in this instance. Everyresult would be a resumption of the panic with even | thing depended upon the maintenance of confidence. The great trouble was that, in times like the present, men became frightened and held on to all the available funds they possessed. In the present instance the community was alarmed by the failure of Kenyon Cox & Co. and the Warehouse and Security Company, and became distrustful of those houses it is understood that the latter Commit- and banks whose resources and credit were ample to meet the ordinary requirements of business, and even to withstand a considerable run. Each one endeavored to prepare for the coming storm, and in this way precipitated the panic which was now taxing the emergencies of financiers. He could see no reason for its extending to the mercantile community, and disturbing and disarranging the commerce of the country. He counseled confidence in the resources of the country and the ability of the greater part of the mercantile community to pay its liabil-

> JAY COOKE & CO.'S PROSPE TS. F. O. French, who has been appointed Attorne, in fact to represent the house of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., in this city, pending the arrangement of Jay Cooke & Co.'s business, stated, yesterday, that the report of Jay Cooke & Co.'s assets and habilities was not yet finished. The examination into the accounts was going forward as rapidly as possible, and a statement would be made public in a few days at the farthest. The question of resumption would also soon be settled.

> ities. Distrust and suspicion would aggravate and

extend a calamity which could be avoided if the

community acted sensibly and discreetly.

EXECUTIVE INTERFERENCE. SENATOR MORTON'S VIEWS IN REGARD TO THE

PRESIDENT'S FUTURE COURSE. Senator Morton is still in town, watching the

financial situation with great interest. A TRIBUNE reporter called upon him last evening, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, to inquire whether he had received any intimation of further action by the President. speak for the President or to say that he was prepared to do more than he had done. He had thought, when he left town on Sunday night, that the remedy adopted would prove sufficient. If he should become convinced that it was not enough, and that the panic was increasing, the Senator thought he would do whatever he could. within the law, to restore confidence. Senator Reverdy Johnson was of the opinion that the President was not authorized to take the money from the Treasury and deposit it in the National banks; there were also doubts about the legality of purchasing bonds not yet due. It was therefore difficult to devise a way of relieving Wall Street with money from the Treasury. The President would do all that he could, but was very desirous of keeping within the letter of the law.

Reporter-What effect do you think the excitement of to-day, and particularly the failure of Henry Clews & Co., will have on Gen. Grant ?

Senator Morton-Tile failure of Henry Clews will hit him the hardest of anything. Poor Henry! I'm

very sorry for him. Reporter-I see that the President has returned to Long Branch to-day. Do you expect him to come over to-morrow and look after matters for himself ? Senator Morton-No, I doubt if he will come. As soon as he gets here he is at once surrounded by a crowd of self-constituted advisers, and I think he can decide what to do as well away as here.

Senator Morton expressed the earnest hope that the outlook might not be so discouraging as was thought, and that things would open much better in the morning than they had closed in the afternoon.

THE COVERNMENT'S PURCHASES. OVER NINE MILLIONS IN THREE DAYS;

United States Five-Twenty bonds were purchased at the Sub-Treasury yesterday to the amount of \$3,205,200. Bonds were redeemed to the value of \$7,000, and \$52,000 were paid for interest. The banks drew on their greenback reserve, and presented certificates for redemption to the value of \$1,230,000. There was a crowd at no time during the day, and Gen. Hillhouse said that twenty millions could have been paid out if they had been demanded He again declined to furnish the names of the sellers of bonds for publication. The purchases for three days have amounted to \$9,271,350.

IMPORTANT THEORY OF THE PANIC.

PRIVATE BANKING HOUSES AT FAULT. A TRIBUNE reporter called last evening upon a gentleman at the head of one of the largest, most conservative and strongest financial institutions in the country for the purpose of eliciting his views upon the financial situation. At first he deprecated speaking upon this topic, but upon being pressed, and stipulating that his name should not be used, stated that the present situation arose out of this fact, that the private banking houses have been allowing interest upon deposits liable to be checked for at sight, and sure to be checked just at the time when it is most inconvenient to pay. In order to raise money for this interest, they have been compelled to loan their money on stocks, and just at this time, with the Stock Exchange closed, they cannot realize upon them and don't respond to these drafts.

"What will be the result?" "The result is that if they cannot pay their correspondents in the country, the effect spreads through the interior; it becomes difficult for them (the correspondents) to obtain money, and if they cannot get money, the farmers do not obtain any, and they cannot pay the merchants: the local merchants cannot meet their bills receivable' due the dry goods merchants here in New-York; if the latter cannot pay, the banks have no money to lend, the whole being interwoven."

"What would you suggest as a remedy!" "I don't see anything at present to suggest. It

seems to me that the Government has done all that t ought to do, all that it has a right to do, except it be this: I don't see any great objection to the Government anticipating the payment of its bonded indebtedness which has not yet matured. The question has been raised whether the Government can do that. There can be no harm in it, even though a man's debt has not matured. If he has the opportunity to pay it before, I don't think there is anything illegal in the way of his doing it. If it is right for an individual to do it, why cannot the Government do it I I we cannot get legal-tender notes enough by paying the 5-20 bonds already matured. I would be in favor of extending it to the other classes of bonds. What we want now is quiet more than anything else. Do what you can properly to allay the excitement. It is a want of confidence now. If something could be done to satisfy the people that the banks are all sound and in a healthy condition, so that they would fee) free to take the certified checks upon any bank, that would do more to quiet things down than Imost anything else. But it is the fear that there are one or two weak banks that ought to be weeded out, and the uncertainty in the minds of the people as to what they are, that makes them

See Sixth Page.